

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD and the European Edition.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 163

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 24th and 25th sts.—THE MAN OF AIRS.

WOODRUM'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 20th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening—FIDELIO, ALCESTE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—ROADSIDE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—PAUL CLIFFORD; OR, THE LOST HEIR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—THE TROUBADOUR.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMPEY THE WATCH DOG.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—NO NAME.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMOTIONAL PLAY OF EARL LYNN.

GLOBE THEATRE, 72d Broadway.—THE GREAT DRAMA OF RECK AND RECK.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—THE CROWN OF THE DEER OF GEORGE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THOROUGH TOMAS SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 74 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

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 - 4-New Hampshire: Languid Address of Governor Wilson—Running Notes: Political and General—Jennings' Canal—The Tennessee House Mystery—Stagnant State Sluiceway—Long Branch Opening of the Summer Season—Department of Public Instruction—The Pirates of the Sound—A Military Muddle—Music and the Drama—Forty Persons Drowned—The Terrors of a Northern Storm—Religious Intelligence—The Brooklyn Mortuary Report—A Kid's Foot Turn Out—Art—Fest—New Publications—Received—A Woman Shot in Jefferson City, Mo.—The Judge's Justice: Services and Celebrations at the Roman Catholic Churches in the City—To-Morrow—Proceedings in the Courts—The National Game—Financial and Commercial Reports—The Long Island Fair—Long Bridge—Romania and Greece—England: The Treaty of Washington Looked upon as a Triumph of Civilization—New York: Cuba—Democratic State Convention—Business Notes.
 - 5-The docks: First Annual Report of the Department of Docks for the Year Ending April 30, 1871.
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FIGHTING DEAD ISSUES.—The Albany Journal, in picking into the dead and buried Code. It was Hoffmannized without a groan from the mourners.

THE BOSTON TRAVELLER says there were "three positive falsehoods" in one of Greeley's late Southern speeches. This is after Greeley's own style, modified. The Traveller does not go for Greeley on the one term platform, nor upon any other.

DEATHS BY FALLING FROM FOURTH STORY WINDOWS are becoming quite unpleasantly frequent. The latest looked something like a murder—the result of a drunken tenement house doorman—but the Coroner's investigation failed to prove it more than an accident.

PHIL SHERIDAN ON THE EUROPEAN WAR.—We reprint a report of an interview held by the editor of a German newspaper with West with General Sheridan. The subject matter may be old, but the subjects introduced and the manner in which they are discussed are rather novel.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR of New Hampshire was inaugurated at Concord yesterday. The democracy made a very heavy demonstration on the occasion, for which they may well be pardoned, as it is a little matter of some sixteen years since they had a similar opportunity.

THE TRANSFER of Minister Rangabadi from Washington to Paris as Greek Ambassador to France is worthy of remark. It either implies that the Minister is in very high favor with the government of Greece or that the French mission is no longer the first, nor even the second, in importance in Europe. Until the recent war none but the most distinguished of diplomatists were sent to Paris, but since the empire toppled over poor France has fallen in the diplomatic scale.

The City of New York, Tammany Hall and the Next President.

From the fascinating message of Mayor Hall on our municipal affairs, and from the accompanying reports of the several city departments, we are irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that under the programme of our present municipal administration the city of New York within the next twenty years will surely become the most beautiful and the most attractive, in the general estimation of mankind, of all the great cities on the face of the globe. Let us suppose, for a moment, that the city improvements entered upon and projected have all been completed, including our parks and boulevards, the magnificent system of piers and bulkheads proposed by General McClellan, his broad water front avenue encircling the island, and two or three widest railways running into Westchester, and connecting with Long Island by the Brooklyn bridge—let us imagine that all these things are completed, and we can realize at once that New York is greater than the Paris of 1870, and that Tammany Hall is greater than Napoleon, Eugene and Baron Haussmann in all their glory.

With all these splendid city improvements before us, we have indeed such an abounding faith in the manifest destiny of our highly favored metropolis that it is easy to believe that many of its present inhabitants will live to see it in its commercial facilities and trade helping London; in its metropolitan embellishments and attractions and in its fashions and fine arts superseding Paris; and as the great centre of the world in religious matters superseding Rome and Jerusalem and Mecca and all the pagan cities of Calia and Hindostan. Such, we think, from the illuminated pages of Mayor Hall's excellent message, is the manifest destiny of this imperial city within the next twenty or thirty years. But the immediate subject before us is this city, in connection with Tammany Hall and the next Presidency. We are thus compelled to "switch off" the broad gauge of manifest destiny to the comparatively narrow and very slippery track of party politics.

The Mayor, in his admirable message, not only challenges but makes a comparison between the moneys drawn from the population of this heavily assessed island by the federal government taxation, internal and external, and the moneys drawn from the island by its present municipal administration, and from this comparison it appears that the national tax levy is nearly twice the city tax levy. It would follow, by the logic of Touchstone, that the national government, under the administration of "the Boss," in the place of Secretary Boutwell, would result in cutting down our present national budget of taxes nearly one-half. But suppose we try this comparison on another tack. For the sake of convenience we will assume the population of this island to be one million, and that, in round numbers, our city tax levy for the year 1871 is or will be twenty-five millions of dollars. Now, by the single rule of three, if one million of people under the government of "the Boss" yield the sum in taxes of twenty-five millions of dollars, fifty millions of people, taxed at the same rate, will yield a gross revenue of a thousand millions of dollars, as the taxation of the United States under the Tammany average. Thus it will be seen that if the Mayor's comparison is ingenious ours is conclusive; and yet if the one, as a comparison between our national and our city taxes, is a quibble, the other is a quibble. "It is a poor rule that will not work both ways," and yet we see that the rule working both ways in this case signifies nothing.

The Mayor, nevertheless, in challenging a financial comparison between Tammany Hall and General Grant's administration, invites an attack which he cannot very well parry in facts and figures, while at the same time he discloses the secret that Tammany is playing for the White House. What are her chances? She holds this city and she holds this State for 1872 against all probable contingencies. With her available resources in cash and with her powerful railway affiliations, she holds in reserve an immense power for electioneering purposes in other States. She is recognized as the only solid and powerful nucleus of the democracy in the Union. Take away the power of Tammany Hall, and there is no nucleus around which the democracy may rally; while backed by the metropolitan power of Tammany the party really appears to be hopeful of success against General Grant. But, reduced to its real essence, what is this power of Tammany? It lies in the democratic majority of this city, whereby Tammany has come into possession of the State. As a political power, then, Tammany represents the city of New York against all the opposing forces of the United States. What Paris has been to France, on the axiom that "Paris is France," Tammany aspires politically to make New York in reference to this country. And here we might enter into a political parallel between the revolutionary elements of Paris and of New York calculated to excite on Fifth avenue grave apprehensions of the future; but "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." Let us take things as we find them in reference to the great approaching political contest of 1872.

It has been given out, and we have no reason to doubt it, that Mr. Vallandigham drew the inspiration of his new departure from the Sachems of Tammany Hall. It is certain that they had practically taken this new departure before its proclamation from the first Ohio meeting under Mr. Vallandigham. Tammany, of all the centres of the democracy, was the first to yield to the necessity of abandoning the fight on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. But what does this new departure signify? It signifies the endorsement by the democracy of the policy of the republicans in the war against the rebellion and in their measures of reconstruction since the war. So far, then, this new democratic departure strengthens the policy of General Grant's administration. It is a departure wise in itself, looking to the future; yet, for 1872, it will hardly bring in any democratic reinforcements from the republican camp, and will hardly serve—Juke and red-hot—to consolidate the democrats, North and South. Tammany may be able to rule the Democratic National Convention of next summer without difficulty in the dictation of the platform and the candidate. She has evidently made up

her mind that such impracticable Southern fire-eaters as General Wade Hampton shall no longer spoil the fight in advance by their Southern confederacy resolutions thrust into the national platform of the party. In other words, the Northern democracy have resolved to be no longer badgered and beaten by the Southern fire-eaters. But what say those fire-eaters? Their late democratic enthusiasm is gone. Jeff Davis has developed their real political position. The prospects of General Grant are thus enlarged in the South, from the disgust or indifference of the confederacy democrats touching this new departure of the democracy North. It is not the entertainment to which they of the South expected to be invited, and if there is any juggling about it it will only make the matter worse, North and South.

The old federal party, which all along had opposed the republican party of its day mainly on the ground of opposition to the war of 1812, came, in 1820, to the wise resolution, after many delays, of giving up the fight, and so the old federal party was dissolved. The present democratic party, after many defeats from its opposition to the republican war policy from 1861, comes in 1871 to the resolution of giving up the fight on the issues of the war; and if history repeats itself may not the same result follow as that of 1820? If not in 1872, we may surely expect a reconstruction of parties for 1876; but no man can conjecture what this reconstruction may be, for it will be shaped by intervening events. Meantime this new departure, while operating to demoralize the democracy, is consolidating the republicans around General Grant and his administration. So manifest are these facts that the feeble one-term wall-guards of such chapfallen place-hunters and spoilsmen as Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz, Fenton and Greeley, have become simply ridiculous.

There is yet another thing which cannot be overlooked. The terrible lessons of the Paris Commune have awakened throughout the civilized world a general distrust of political tyrants of a power of a revolutionary character; and this universal apprehension is strengthening General Grant's administration and his cause as a candidate for the succession. Let Tammany Hall, then, aim more to give us a good city government than to control the coming Presidential campaign, and she will be on the right road to ultimate success in national affairs. There is so much of the sulphur of the Paris Commune in the air that on this ground alone the American people will hardly run the hazard of the election of a democratic President in 1872.

The Marquis of Ripon and the Treaty of Washington.

In our telegraphic columns this morning will be found a despatch to the effect that Earl de Grey and Ripon is to be created Marquis of Ripon in consequence of his distinguished services in connection with the Treaty of Washington. We have no doubt that this report is substantially correct. Mr. Gladstone never revealed his sound judgment more unmistakably than when he selected Earl de Grey and Ripon to act as chief representative of the British government in the late Joint High Commission at Washington. The result of the Commission has justified the judgment of Mr. Gladstone. No such diplomatic success has been won in many years. Earl de Grey is a student of the times; he knows his own country and countrymen well; he knows and admits that the growth and prosperity of the United States have to be taken into account in all future considerations regarding the balance of power; he knows that in the future Great Britain's best ally ought to be found, not in Europe, but in America; and the Washington Treaty, while it does honor to all concerned—to President Grant and Queen Victoria, to the Commissioners, one and all, on both sides—will remain a monument of the good sense, cool judgment and far-seeing wisdom of Earl de Grey and Ripon. We congratulate the Marquis upon his fresh honors. No title was ever more honorably won. We shall not be sorry if the Queen makes the Commissioners marquises all. On our side we have no such titles to give, and, happily, we can do without them. But the United States will not forget her own sons who took part in the Washington Treaty and thus formed a fresh bond of union between the grand old mother and the mightiest of her many children. We know of no great treaty which has ever commanded approbation so general and so sincere. The London Times has applauded not more warily than the New York Herald. The prompt action of the United States Senate has been imitated in both Houses of the British Parliament. Tories have been almost more approving than whigs. The power of the United States and the need of her sympathy and co-operation were in both houses, as they had already been by the press, undisguisedly admitted. The grumblers are now confined to the New Dominion; but the New Dominions will have to admit that they have not been coerced and that they have not been wronged. In the settlement of great international questions there must be compromise. In this case concessions have been made on both sides—made freely, made magnanimously—and the Dominions must submit. If they have lost they have gained; but the gain has been greater than the loss. The two great Anglo-Saxon families are one, and more than ever the future of the world and the hopes of civilization are entrusted to their care. It argues well for Great Britain that such men as the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Derby and the Duke of Argyll are inscribed on the list of her future Premiers.

THE COLORED CADET SMITH, who was court-martialed some time ago for ungentlemanly conduct in telling a falsehood, has been found guilty and sentenced to dismissal from the Academy, but the Secretary of War has seen fit to commute his sentence to reduction one year in his academic standing. He proposes to give the rather erratic young dandy another chance, which is all right enough; but the proceedings of the court martial under these circumstances should never have been made public. Dismissal is a taint and disgrace that will cling to a soldier all his life, no matter how it has been condoned or commuted, and its publicity in this case is quite likely to destroy all the usefulness Smith was capable of.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN Ben Wade and General Noyes for the gubernatorial nomination in Ohio is waxing warm. The difficulty is to determine whether it is better to take a swearing man than a fighting one—Wade being the one and Noyes the other. We think it will be difficult to shelve Old Ben if he makes up his mind to stand the fire.

THE TERRORS OF A LEE SHORE in a storm are impressively depicted in the account we give elsewhere of the wreck of the schooner Little Belle, in Conception Bay, N. F., when forty persons, including two women, were drowned.

The City's Police and the City's Charities.

Among the most interesting and important reports called forth by the Mayor's circular are the reports of the Police Commissioners and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, which were published in the Herald yesterday. The Metropolitan Police have long been a highly creditable organization, not only as regards discipline, attention to duties, neatness and the physique, but as regards personal intelligence. Under all regimes, whether of Albany or Tammany, since the days of Mayor Wood, they have retained a strictly non-political character; and this fact is strongly attested in the hearty endorsement which the Police Board, a democratic body, passes upon the character of the former Superintendent, John A. Kennedy, who was personally a violent radical. With the unlimited political power that might be seized by any man or commission controlling the Metropolitan Police, it is a very fortunate fact that politics have been so sedulously kept apart from its working materials. The force at present consists of an aggregate of 2,825 men, the Superintendent, three inspectors and thirty-five captains included. Within the past year there were 75,332 arrests made, \$1,277,036 worth of stolen property has been recovered and returned to the owners, 5,933 lost children have been found and restored to their homes, and 141,780 persons, destitute and homeless, have received shelter in the station houses. These figures show more fully than any comments we may make how efficient has been the service of the city police. But besides these are many instances never reported where the interposition of these almost ubiquitous guardians has saved many poor fellows from dens of robbery and murder, many poor girls from ruin and suicide, many strangers from the bewildering maze of tortuous streets where they lose their way and their money, and many weak and crippled ones from being crushed in crowded Broadway. These stalwart men in blue are, indeed, the gallant knights-errant of our day, doing goodly battle not only against the windmills of knave and fiend, but against other and stronger adversaries, and wielding many a good lance for the weak and unfortunate.

The charities, to use a homely phrase, are New York's strongest suit. She excels especially in charity. The report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction shows that forty-six thousand six hundred and forty-eight persons were treated in the various hospitals under their charge during the year; that thirty-three thousand received aid and relief in the various almshouses and asylums and at their own homes; that 71,849 were provided for in the reformatories and workhouses; that 34,804 were given employment by the Labor Bureau, and that 1,741 were taught in the nautical and industrial schools. In all 188,000 indigent, homeless or sick people were attended to and relieved by the public charities of the city last year. Surely a record like this takes New York out of the Sodom and Gomorrah list that our rural friends so delight to place us in. Whatever may be the shortcomings of Wall street, the dreadful follies of our fashionable, the squalid vices of our intractable miseries, a charity so broad and so unrestrained as this ought to cover even such a multitude of sins.

THE COMING REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.—On Sunday next one hundred thousand French soldiers are to assemble in the Champ de Mars, and to pass in review before President Thiers and the other dignitaries of the present republican government. What is the object of the review? To rejoice because of victory? What victory? Is it not, rather, that the sentiment of the French army may be found out? President Thiers desires to know the wishes of France before he takes any decided course. The voice of the army on Sunday next will go far to reveal the national sentiment, and it may finally determine the policy of the Versailles government. The first Napoleon consulted France through his soldiers. So did the second Napoleon. In having this grand review President Thiers acts not unwisely.

PARIS AND VERSAILLES.—The republican members of the French National Assembly are evidently not satisfied with the course pursued by the monarchist deputies, whom they charged with not having kept their pledges, by engaging in partisan politics. They, moreover, perceive a disposition on the part of the monarchists to intrigue for the restoration of the monarchy and for intervention in favor of the Holy Father. The Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville have had a very pleasant interview with M. Thiers, in which the latter reflected honor on himself by his bearing in the presence of his distinguished guests.

BOB TOMBS, OF GEORGIA, who says that he thinks much more boldly than Jeff Davis, is to be called before the Congressional anti-Ku Klux committee to give his testimony as to the condition of the South. We hope Tombs will respond, for he may be enabled to let us know what is his ground for the faith that is in him that the Southern people want another war. He talked war enough to revolutionize the Western Hemisphere to our correspondent recently, and we are curious to see what he will say to the Congressional committee on that head.

THE SMALLPOX is increasing in Brooklyn, according to the report of the Board of Health of that city. There are some very filthy streets there that need the early attention of the sanitary squad. Some portions of the city are more foul and noxious with the refuse of tenement houses than the old Five Points used to be.

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American Jockey Club Races.

This is the Ladies' Day at Jerome Park. One of the five races that will be run is the Ladies' Stakes, a sweepstakes for fillies three years old—a very similar one to the English Oaks, which is a very popular race with the ladies of England, who go out in great numbers to witness it, and hence the day on which the Oaks is run is known all over the realm as Ladies' Day. To-day will be Ladies' Day at Jerome Park; and, no doubt, there will be a more grand display of beauty and fashion than has been arrayed on any previous day of the meeting. The first race to be run will be mile heats, which will have four starters. The second race will be the Jockey Club Handicap, for all ages, two miles, which will have five starters.

The above will be followed by the Ladies' Sakes, a dash of a mile and five furlongs, which had fifty nominations, the very best of which will start. Eight subscribers have notified the Secretary of the club that they will positively bring their fillies to the post. These are Miles Kelly, M. H. Sanford, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Doswell, Mr. Littlell, Mr. Wolsey, Messrs. Bowie & Hall, and Mr. Babcock. A fine race may be anticipated.

The fourth race will be a selling sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, the horses to be weighted according to the price asked for them, as the winner of the race has to be sold at its termination.

The fifth race will be the Members' Cup, a handicap sweepstakes, for which Mr. Shea's Clinax, by Balrowine, dam Jewel, with 153 lbs. up; Gaffney & Tully's bay gelding Vesuvius, by Vandyke, dam Lizzy Berry, with 135 lbs., and A. B. Purdy's chestnut colt Doctor, by Second Albion, dam by Omeara, with 138 lbs., will start. This will be an interesting affair and will be much criticised by the ladies.

The following is a list of the pool sales last night by Underwood & McGowan, showing the favorites and the estimation that is placed on the other horses in the various races to be run:—

THE MILE HEAT RACE.	
Judge Curtis..... 50	Sanford..... 825
Chillicothe..... 45	Jettad..... 10
THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.	
Hamburg..... \$100	120
Fussell..... 80	360
Judge Duffell..... 75	250
Scipio..... 40	205
Quintard..... 30	100
THE LADIES' STAKES.	
Miles Kelly's stable..... \$100	750
M. H. Sanford's stable..... 70	625
John O'Donnell's stable..... 40	170
Mr. Doswell's stable..... 30	85
Mr. Littlell's stable..... 25	95
Mr. Wolsey's stable..... 15	30
Bowie & Hall's stable..... 10	115
Mr. Babcock's stable..... 10	115
THE SELLING SWEEPSTAKES.	
Clinax, \$100..... 150	Vesuvius, \$10.
Doctor, \$20..... 100	Talaria, \$15.
Belmont, \$55..... 55	

The Fire Department Report.

The first annual statement of the City Fire Department makes an exhibit fully as creditable as any of the other reports called forth by the Mayor's circular. The force consists of one chief engineer and nine assistant engineers, and five hundred and eighty-four company officers and men. The apparatus in actual use consists of thirty-seven steamers, with tenders and hose complete, and fifteen hook and ladder trucks, fully equipped. The number of fires occurring during the period between April, 1870, and April, 1871, were one thousand one hundred and five, and the aggregate losses thereby amounted to two millions three hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars. This is a more encouraging exhibit than we have had from the Fire Department for many years, the average losses during the old times, when the volunteer "fire ladders" were the city's sole dependence, amounting to about eight or nine millions a year, and in previous years, even with the paid department, the aggregate has never been so small as it is now. The incomparable superiority of the steamer system over the old hand engine mode, and of the paid over the volunteer department, of course, reveal the main causes of this great improvement. But it would be unjust not to commend highly the admirable discipline that pervades the force at present, and which is seen by the remarkable promptness with which the men "turn out," armed and equipped, at the first alarm.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON AS A MEASURE OF PEACE.—The London Times is inexhaustive on the subject of the Washington treaty. In an article of which we give a telegraphic synopsis to-day it complacently alludes to the fact that the concessions were not all on the English side; that the American Commissioners yielded several points in controversy, which, says the Times, rendered the success of the negotiations possible. Our London contemporary looks on the peaceable settlement of such grave difficulties as the Alabama claims as unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy. Both sides naturally sacrificed important points to the desire of restoring amity between the two great nations. To the nations of Europe, who rush into war on the most frivolous pretexts, the peaceable adjustment of our difficulties may serve as an example worthy of imitation. It will teach them to give peaceable means a fair trial before appealing to force.

THE VIADUCT RAILWAY directors must not forget that the best place for their southern terminus is at the Battery rather than at City Hall. It seems to have been accepted as a fact that they will run their track no further south than Park row, but they will cut off from communication a large portion of the city by this means and leave a very long and tedious walk for business men from Wall street, and for Brooklyn and Staten Island people from the Battery to their chief depot. During the busy hours of the day a viaduct railroad would be more of a boon to crushed and jostled humanity below Ann street than at any point above it. Let the communication be perfect the whole length of the island.

GREELEY AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Rochester Democrat, speaking of Horace Greeley and the Presidency, says:—John Tyler, James Davis and Andrew Johnson have been presidents, and where now are they? Can M. Greeley afford to appear as such company? Can he suffer an injury to his credit that he would like to be in such company? A thousand thanks to him for his noble and brave stand in Texas.

Don't be too sure about that. The "one term principle" may create a tremendous revolution in politics, and Greeley may turn up all right and tight, like a barrel of crude petroleum, before the Republican National Convention meets.

Mr. Greeley as Truthful James—His Childlike and Bland Explanations.

Mr. Greeley is a melancholy example of the evil effects of too much talk. He is constantly doing or saying things which he seems to believe require an explanation, and his explanations always leave him in much worse plight than before. We deplore this, for if he is to be a candidate against Grant for the republican nomination for the Presidency a little of the reticence for which the President is so distinguished would not hurt the philosopher's chance.

Mr. Greeley has explained for the eighty-eighth time how he came to bail Jeff Davis. That the explanation has not been satisfactory to the people is evident from its having been made so often. But we are not disposed at this late day to discuss the wisdom of that act. Greeley and his Trombons have both suffered very seriously on account of it, though eighty-eight explanations ought to have mitigated somewhat the rigors of his punishment.

Mr. Greeley has explained for the fortieth time the exact way in which he called the members of the Union League Club "block-heads." As nearly as we can get at his explanation it amounts to about this:—That he called by this opprobrious name only such members of the club as had been, were then or at any time might be, in hostility to him. The explanation must be very consoling to the members of that organization, especially in any case where a suspicion of the fact remains in the mind at the same time with the remembrance of the insult.

Mr. Greeley has explained many other points in his career twenty times; a few matters he has deemed to explain only seven times; but so far his remarkable references to Lee and Stonewall Jackson in his Vicksburg speech has received but a single annotation. This was in his speech at the Lincoln Club reception the other night. Now, we understand him to say that the South will soon be as proud of Grant and Sherman as the North is of Lee and Jackson. If this was not what he said we must beg of Mr. Greeley to explain his meaning a little more clearly. It is important that the country should understand his exact position on this important question. Having explained the Jeff Davis bail bond business eighty and eight times and the Union League Club "blockhead" pleasantry at least thirty and nine times, he can certainly afford to give us one more explanation of his Vicksburg speech. Greeley's explanations are always pleasant reading, so we know he cannot resist this appeal. Besides, if he should be a candidate for the Presidency the North will be asking him to explain his Vicksburg speech and the South will demand explanations of his Union square speech so often that he may as well get his hand in by beginning now. It is well for Presidential candidates to be reticent, but we are afraid Mr. Greeley has lost his opportunity and must talk.

Cheap Cabs for New York.

We are not disposed to utter a word which would operate against the introduction of cheap cabs into this city. The want of some vehicle in a measure private, while being in the highest degree a public convenience, is a necessity too long felt to warrant anything but a kind reception for any plan which promises, however remotely, to supply the deficiency in our city travelling accommodations. Other cities, even in this hemisphere, are well supplied with cheap cabs. Havana, with a population, permanent and transient, not one-fifth as great as the population of New York, has a cab system which enables passengers to ride from one end of the city to the other at a cost of only twenty cents. Two or three persons may ride at a time in one of these cheap carriages, so that the cost is often not much greater than the fare for the same number of persons in one of our street cars. One dollar an hour is the rate for travelling other than from one point to another. The same features, we understand, are to be introduced here; but we have not yet heard what the charges are to be for single drives from point to point. We hope some scale of prices may be fixed upon that will be remunerative to the company and yet not too severe a tax upon the community. If this can be done the enterprise ought to succeed, and we believe in its success, with the necessary foresight and under proper safeguards.

As matters now stand it is almost impossible to get from river to river, and cross-town journeys are even more dreaded than up-town trips on the street cars. One cannot take a carriage in Broadway to go even a limited distance except at an exorbitant charge. For a drive from a downtown hotel through the Central Park it is customary to demand eight and ten dollars; for shorter journeys, almost anything which hackmen choose to ask. This state of things has lasted as long as we began to despair of any better mode of public conveyance than the street cars; but a cheap cab system in a great city like New York is so feasible that its success ought never to have been a matter of doubt.

There are some things in the cabs it is supposed to introduce in this city which at first blush do not commend the vehicles. Four-seated carriages for general and public use are only too likely to prove a general and public nuisance. They must be found too large and too unwieldy for our crowded streets. If they are intended to carry other than single passengers or to exact more than one fare from the passengers—in other words, if strangers are to be crowded into them and one carried here and one there—South being compelled to accompany Jones home before he can go home himself, while a third passenger has an opportunity to pick both their pockets in the meantime—most people will prefer to remain out of them. A cheap cab system means that the cab is to be at the absolute disposal of the person ordering it for the journey, or for the time during which he engages it. On this basis only can any system succeed, and in consequence the lighter the vehicles are made, so far as their construction is concerned, the more likely they will be to meet the long-felt public want.

YODURISM IN JAMAICA.—The horrible crime in Jamaica of a negro man and woman drinking the blood and roasting and eating the flesh of a little boy, as reported in our telegraphic news yesterday from Kingston, shows that the negroes, when not kept under the restraint of civilized white people, will return to African barbarism. This